Oxford Democrat.

Volume 7. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, October 1, 1839. Number 7.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
Geo. W. Clifton,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One dollar and fifty cents in advance;—one dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months; two dollars at the end of the year, to which twenty-five cents will be added if payment be delayed beyond six months.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Boston Weekly Magazine.

MOTHER COULTER'S COFFEE PARTY.

A HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.

Every body is familiar with the events of the Boston Tea-Party. Our historians have all recorded it, and our orators have celebrated it, and our poets have sung its praises. But there was a counterpart to this, not quite so momentous in its consequences, nor so solemn in its proceedings which historians have omitted to record, and which orators have not condescended to eulogize. The event to which we allude, happened in the year 1779, and was stigmatized as mother Coulter's mob, after the name of the principal heroine of the transaction. With more deference to the leader and her followers, however, it might be termed, somewhat significantly, Mother Coulter's Coffee-Party. The following is an account of the events which led to this memorable incident.

In the year 1779, during the distress of the American revolution, it was recommended by Congress, that the people of the different States assemble in conventions for the purpose of regulating the price of provisions. The object of this recommendation of Congress was to prevent all that monopoly and unjust speculation which are very likely to happen during a time of famine or scarcity of produce. Similar conventions were held in Paris, for the purpose of establishing what was called a *maximum* of prices. The first *maximum* in France was fixed at a convention held on May, 4th, 1793, and the second on September 11th of the same year. The first regulations affected only corn and flour, but they were finally extended to all other articles of consumption, on the 22nd of February, 1794. This *maximum* was repealed on the 24th of December, 1794, after the complete downfall of the Jacobins. These facts are mentioned only to prove that our ancestors were not behind the spirit of the age, when they undertook, in this somewhat anti-republican manner, to legislate upon matters, which, as modern experience has ascertained, are better regulated when they are left free.

Various conventions were accordingly assembled for this rather high-handed purpose. The first was held at Concord, in this state, on the 14th day of July 1779, for carrying into effect the measures recommended by Congress. At their meeting certain articles of merchandize and country produce were named, and prices affixed to them, and it was unanimously resolved that these should be the highest prices for which they were to be sold. Other towns immediately followed the example of Concord, and adopted, without much alteration, the resolutions which were passed in that convention.

At a legal meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, by adjournment, at Faneuil Hall, Monday, August 16th, 1779, the Honorable Samuel Adams, Esq. Moderator, the committee appointed to fix the prices of several articles mentioned in the resolves of the Concord convention, made their report. They reported that whereas the goods and wares imported from Europe, were so various in their kinds and qualities as to render it quite impracticable to determine the exact price at which every article ought to be sold, it was resolved that all holders and retailers of European wares and merchandize should from that time forward, sell all articles at twenty per cent. or one fifth part less than the prices at which the same articles were sold in month of July last.

A committee of thirteen was likewise appointed, with whom might be lodged complaints of all violations and evasions of the resolves of the convention. This committee was empowered and directed to enquire into all such complaints, and to publish the names of all those who upon good and satisfactory evidence, might be convicted of violating or evading these resolves, as enemies to their country, that they might be dealt with according to their demerits. Not only was the maximum price of provisions established by this body, but that of labor likewise, which was the highest either to be demanded or given. It was voted, moreover, that a violation of these resolves, in the present situation of public affairs, was "a crime of the deepest dye." Any person or persons who should violate them in any way, either by buying or selling, except in those places whose inhabitants had not yet adopted the measures, were to be exposed to infamy, according to the unanimous resolve of the convention. The penalty assigned them was to have their names published by "the committee of thirteen," in the Boston newspapers, "that the public, knowing the facts, might abstain from all trade and conversation with them, and *the people at large inflict upon them that punishment which such wretches deserve!*" These are the very words of one of the resolutions and are plainly an encouragement of mobs and Lynch law. A fine specimen of the wisdom and moderation of our ancestors!

It should, moreover, be deemed infamous for any one to trade or hold any intercourse or conversation with such per persons. It was likewise voted that it was the duty of every citizens to keep a vigilant eye upon his neighbor, that any infringement of the resolutions aforesaid might be prevented. The committee further reported that the inhabitants, in all their purchases of meat, *buy by the pound and not by the quarter*, as the latter mode was an inlet to great evasions, and might elude the salutary purposes in view. Such were the additional resolves of the convention after they had fixed the prices of all articles of merchandize and produce.

It may well be supposed that such laws met with no very cordial approbation among the merchants and large dealers. A great deal of violent opposition was made to them by many individuals in different parts of the country. Among the disaffected was a merchant of the town of Boston, an extensive importer of goods named Thomas Boylston. He is said to have been a very honorable and upright citizen, a warm friend to the revolution, and a well-wisher to the political cause of the young republic.—But the proceedings of the convention affected his interest very seriously; he became greatly exasperated; immediately shut up his stores, and declared his intention of selling nothing at all hereafter, until the *maximum* laws were annulled. He was steady and unalterable in his purpose, and being one of the most noted merchants in the place, his resolution occasioned a great burst of indignation among the people.

Mr. Boylston, among other articles, had considerable quantities of coffee in his store, which was, at that time, in great demand. The impossibility of obtaining this article by purchase, no less than the unpatriotic resolutions and obstinacy of the owner, particularly excited the indignation of certain women of the town of Boston. They immediately determined to punish the offender, agreeably to the implied recommendation, in that clause of one of the convention resolves, which says in relation to such persons, "that the people at large may inflict upon them that punishment which such wretches deserve." The most prominent individual among these indignant women, was one Mother Coulter, who kept a sailor's boarding house.—She was a woman of very masculine habits, and great bodily strength, and agreed to lead the women, if they would assemble and take satisfaction. She assembled them together, accordingly, and stirred them up to inflict punishment upon this rebellious merchant. They resolved, with her for their leader, to break open Mr. Boylston's store, and take forcible possession of the coffee. "The men," exclaimed mother Coulter, "have had their tea-party, and now the women will have their coffee party!"

In compliance with Mother Coulter's recommendation, the women assembled at one o'clock at noon-day, at the east of Faneuil Hall, where the trucks were usually drawn up. After receiving their instructions from their leader, they took possession of the trucks, with Mother Coulter at their head, and drove onward to the store of Mr. Thomas Boylston. Upon their arrival, they battered open the doors by force, took quiet possession of the coffee, and then proceeded back to Faneuil Hall. At the head of the procession might be seen Mother Coulter, sitting upon a hogshead of coffee on one of the trucks, flourishing her whip, and urging them forward to glory and revenge. Upon their arrival at Faneuil Hall, the contents of the bags and hogsheads were taken out, and distributed among the applauding multitude.

All this outrageous transaction having been done in accordance with the implied recommendations in the resolutions of the convention, met with but little public disapprobation. No public measures were used to compensate Mr. Boylston for his losses; and the whole circumstances of the proceedings of the mob and of the convention, may afford some evidence that public morals have undergone a little improvement since that time, and that legislators have grown somewhat wiser. Mr. Boylston was highly indignant at this outrage, and resolved forthwith to quit the country which afforded no protection to his property. He took leave of America very shortly, and departed to England, taking with him his family, and all his personal property. There he spent the remainder of his days, but continued, notwithstanding, a friend and benefactor of the town of Boston, and left it several large donations for various charitable purposes, and public institutions.

If you wish to enjoy the everlasing blessing of a clear conscience and sleep well o'nights—just take a newspaper, pay the printer, and keep away from the *gals*.—Boston Republic.

"Aint I buster," as the boiler said to the steamboat captain, when it blew him sky high.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

The following interesting facts are novel on the subject of American Antiquities, and from the clearness and minuteness of the details, may lead to more correct conclusions upon the subject of the ancient races of this continent than any researches which have yet been brought to light respecting the object and purpose of those remarkable mounds found in the west:

Grave Creek Mound.—We recollect noticing some time ago that a large mound had been opened at a place on the Ohio river about twelve miles below Wheeling. Since then a full and scientific description of it has been prepared for a Cincinnati paper, from which we abridge a few of the facts. The mound, which is the largest in the United States, is composed of black mould and yellow clay, and appears to have been erected by carrying earth from the surrounding plain. According to a measurment lately made, its diameter at the base is two hundred and ninety-five feet, and at the top sixty feet, whilst it is about sixty nine feet in perpendicular height. By means of excavations recently undertaken, the interior is found to be divided into two vaults.

In the bottom of the lower vault there were two human skeletons. They were found with their heads nearly together in the centre, and their feet near the outside in opposite directions, or nearly so, and in such an irregular position as to induce the gentleman engaged in exploring it to suppose that they had been placed in a standing position, and at some subsequent period previous to the falling in of the vaults they had fallen down from their positions at the sides toward the centre of the vault. The bones were much decayed and broken, so that all that remained of both skeletons would not weigh more than one perfect entire skeleton. None of the bones of the pelvis of either were sufficiently perfect to enable any person to form an accurate idea as to the sex. The inferior maxillary bone, or lower jaw was large and strong, and the teeth all perfect and sound, except one which had a small caries on one side. With this skeleton were found some large and rude ivory beads, and one rude ornament of stone. As Indian females were not decorated with ornaments until long since the discovery of America by Columbus, and indeed very few even at this day, it has been conjectured that this skeleton was that of a male, while the other was that of a female, and probably the wife of the former. This, however, is mere conjecture, founded on the circumstances of the absence of all ornaments, and the much greater delicacy of the bones compared with the other; the inferior jaw being much smaller, and likewise the bulk much smaller, and more delicate. The teeth all remaining and perfectly sound.

There was one peculiarity about the teeth of this last skeleton, which is believed to be very unusual: and that is, the fangs of the molar or double teeth, instead of separating and diverging from each other, like those of mankind in general, were all united at their points like those of the bicuspid teeth, which gives them quite a conical appearance. Both of these individuals had been like some we meet with in the present day, whose teeth, instead of having the the front incissors of the upper jaw project before and over lap those in the lower jaw, met square upon each other, by which they were worn down until their corners were almost worn away. I have seen no individual of the present generation whose teeth were as much worn at a less age than sixty years. Hence it may be inferred that these were both elderly persons. The bones of the head of the last skeleton remained attached by their sutures, except the temporal bone of one side, and were in a better state of preservation than any other part. And what is very remarkable, the turbinated or spongy bones of the nose are nearly perfect.—It would seem that, notwithstand the extreme thinness of these bones, in this instance, they have withstood the effects and operation of all the decomposing agents to which they have been exposed during many centuries.

In the upper vault was found one skeleton, but the bones were in such a state of decay that they could not be taken out without being broken into small pieces, so that not more than a hat-crown full of them were preserved. The teeth, a full set (32,) were all sound. But the cranium broke into small pieces, the largest not more than two inches square. With this skeleton were found a great number of ornaments. There were seventeen hundred ivory beads, five hundred small sea-shells of genus voluta, which had been strung as beads, all in a tolerable state of preservation; and sixty-six pieces of mica, called by the people isingglass, mostly perforated with four holes in each piece, apparently for the purpose of being suspended with strings for ornamenting the person of him with whom they were buried. The individual had also five copper bracelets around his wrist—three around one wrist, and two around the other.—These bracelets were composed of rude large oval rings of copper. There were three nearly the thickness of a common writing quill around one wrist, and the two that were around the other wrist were much thicker. They have been of native copper, but I think it more than probable that they were made of copper wrought into round pieces, and bent round and sprung together, but not soldered. One had some large flaws at one end of it. These oval rings or bracelets were much oxidated or rusted, that is, there was considerable of what I would consider the green carbonate of copper enveloping them. Two which were nearest the hand at this time present a perfect impression, in the oxide now on them, of the lines in the scarfskin of the upper part of the palm of the hand next to the wrist. From which it appears that, before the decomposition of the individual, the oxide had formed and imbedded itself into the lines of the skin of the hand, and that afterward the hand and skin and all the soft parts had decayed away, and left the impression remaining.

This skeleton was found in a position which induced the gentleman opening the vault to think it had been placed there in standing position, had fallen over at a subsequent period, and before the falling in of the earth to fill up the vault. It was found lying toward one side, partly east and west, with the head to the west.

From the Boston Weekly Magazine.

MISTAKES OF LIFE.

One of the greatest errors committed by men, in the regulation of their affairs, is the habit of considering not so much their own gratification as the feelings of their neighbors. We mean that they regard less what would make them really happy, than what will make them appear so in the eyes of the world. They seek rather to excite the envy and admiration of others, than to procure those advantages which are most advantages which are most valuable to their own enjoyments of life. There is something worse than selfishness in this; it is a malignant and haughty desire to appear to triumph over their fellow men, by getting ahead of them in the race of fortune.

There is something noble in the willingness to make a sacrifice of comfort and pleasures for the sake of promoting another's good; but what must be thought of that disposition which leads one constantly to punish himself for the sake of tormenting others? What epithet shall we apply to the man, who is willing to imprison himself from the light of day, and from the beauties and bounties of nature, and to debar himself from the luxuries of social intercourse, for the mere malicious gratification of exciting another's envy? Here is a young man, for instance, whose fortune would enable him to live independently, though frugally, in the country, and to maintain his family with comfort, and who with a little industry, could add sufficient to the annual interest of his capital, to live in tolerable affluence. Yet, though fully capable of appreciating the pleasures of a country life, and the moral and physical advantages of a great portion of leasure, he chooses nevertheless to bury himself in the constant turmoil of business, for the sake of accumulating a still large portion of wealth.

Still he knows that he is wasting so much of the better part of his life in increasing the amount of a thing which he already possesses in a sufficient abundance. He knows he is making himself a voluntary slave; and why does he submit to such vanity? Because he cannot endure the sight of his fellow men outstripping him in the race of fortune. He identifies wealth and honor, and grudges others the gratification which might attend their superiority. He values not additional gains, but he desires the honor and the envy which they might procure him; and while he seems the victim of avarice, he is but the slave of a silly ambition.

It is folly alone that would lead one to say that wealth is of no value; but it is worse than folly, it is madness, that leads one, after he has secured a middling fortune, to sacrifice the enjoyments of life, for the sake of obtaining a superfluity of the means of enjoyment. We would ask such individuals, is the gratification of the vanity sweeter than the pleasure which flows from the cherished affections? Is the formal circle of fashion, or the glittering assembly of dancers, as full of cheering and lasting satisfaction as the gathering around the social fire-side, in the winter, or under the vine and the orchard tree in summer. The very persons who rank among the most profound votaries of wealth and fashion, knew that they were about to do penance, when they commenced their unsatisfactory career of nonsensical dissipation.

But their die is cast, and their habits are formed, and draw them irresistibly into the vortex of pleasures which they despise. With regard to the old, and even the middle aged, the pleasures when they once valued, and which, perhaps, they still sigh for, are beyond their reach. If they put out their hand to take them, they will elude their grasp. Too long have they grieved the pure spirit of their natures, and those humble and genuine pleasures which they might once have enjoyed, can never be theirs.

But we would advise the young, who are already moderately wealthy, no longer to sacrifice their health and their happines to vanity. Let them leave to others, who are struggling to obtain a competency, the opportunity of gaining the same standard; let them retire into the country, to live a life of mingled plasure and usefulness; and they will find their reward in that peace of mind and vigor of health, with which nature always rewards her wise and obedient children.

Latest case of Forgetfulness.—The greatest piece of forgetfulness we have ever heard of, recently occurred on one of the Western Canals. An emigrating Yankee, with his wife and child, and other "household plunder," was making his way "out west," on board a canal boat. On arriving at the end of the canal he moved his bed an bedding, chairs, tables and pans on board some other conveyance, leaving his wife and child behind. He looked over every thing to see that all was right. Something was missing. He scratched his head and thought the matter over, but still could not make out what he had left. Back to the boat he went, and meeting the captain on the wharf he inquired rather dolovously,

"I say, captain, haint I left somthin' aboard your boat?"

"Not that I know any thing of; have you missed any thing?"

"Yes, I do. I miss sum of anything, but I'm darned if I can make out what they are."

"Have you looked over every thing?"

"Every bag and bundle—overhauled all my duds twist—know there's sumthin' a missin' jess as easy a nothin,' and here the other craft is a-obut startin,' and I've got to be off and leave it. It's to darned bad, I swun it is."

"Well there's not a thing on board the boat to my knowledge except your wife and child—but we'll go and look."

"Them's um—they are what I missed," said the Yankee, jumping up for joy. "Now who'd a thought it? Here I was, goin' off and leavin' the old woman and little Sally Ann behind! I 'spect I should a missed 'um afore I got to my jarney's end, but I'll be condarned if I could make out what I left. 'Twould have been a good joke, would'nt it, if I'd gone clean out to the fur west and forgot um entirely?"

So saying, the Yankee "packed off," with Sally Ann, rejoicing. There are a good many men who would not mind leaving such trifles as a wife and child behind, but this forgetful Yankee was too honest.—*N. O. Picayune.*

GOLD THE PRESERVER OF BEAUTY.—A very interesting experiment was mentioned by Baron Larrey, the favorite surgeon of Napoleon, in one of the late sittings of the France Academy of Sciences. During the campaign in Egypt, this celebrated surgeon had observed, that, when the inhabitants of the country, of the high class, were laboring under confluant smallpox, which, there unmodified by vaccination when it does not kill, leaves dreadfull marks the leecees of the country applied gold leaf over the whole surface of the body where the pustules had appeared. M. Legrand, a French physician, on the suggestion of Baron Larry, employed this preservation in the case of a beautiful and young English lady of rank laboring under one of the worst forms of this scourge. A coating of gold leaf, in the state in which it is employed for gilding was applied to the face by the medium of a little gum to make it adhere, The young lady recovered from the disease without marks except on the extremities and the centeral portion of the body where the gold leaf had not been applied.

The following from the Boston Morning Post conveys a lesson of charity and philosophy. It is a carrying out of Lord Byron's idea, that

"Men are the sport of circumstances when,
The circumstances seem the spot of men."

A PLAIN TRUTH.—There is a plain but solemn truth in the quotation which we here make: "Where one individual walks voluntarily into crime, a thousand are deceived into it by unsuspected villainy, or forced into it by the pressure of irresistible misfortune. Let us be charitable, then, toward even those who are apparently the greatest criminals, for we know not but that, after all, they are the wronged.—It is better to err with charity, than to run the least risk with its reverse."

An old maid eyes a bachelor, with the same feelings that we look at a street dog in dog-days,—viz: wondering whether he intends to *bite*.

The Pic, says that there is a fellow in New Orleans, who has run his face so long for drams, that he has worn the flesh from his cheek bones.

Proverbs.—If a man cheat thee once, shame on him; if he cheat thee twice, shame on thee.

If a man deceive thee trust him not again; if he insults thee go away from him. If he strike thee, thrash him like smoke.

If you have lost your credit, be industrious and you will gain it.

If you have lost your property, be industrious, honest and frugal, and you will acquire more.

I had a *call* but I did'nt see fit to *settle*, as the parson said when his creditor came to dun him.

One asked why B stood before C? Because said another, a man must B before he can C.

Show me a young lady whose mind is never at ease at home, and I will show you a fair candidate for a bad wife.

From the Boston Post

U. S. Bank.—The mysterious course pursued by this institution of late, has directed to it the watchful eye of the public; and much speculation exists as to what will be the end of operations that are so strange and apparently ruinous to the authors. Just apprehensions exist that the affairs of the largest, and once richest corporation, are not in the soundest condition. As a proof that these apprehensions pervade the community, we have only to cite the fact that shares of the capital stock of this bank have been sold in New York during the past week *at par*, and on Monday of this week at something *less than par*.—Our authority for this statement is the whig press which in this matter, we should suppose, ought to be believed. It is reported that the sellers were many, but the buyers few. Some few months ago shares were sold as high as 120 to 125 dollars. This shows a falling off indeed, and indicates that all is not right with the *great regulator*.

It is currently reported also, that there is a new emission of post notes of this bank now in the markets of New York and Boston. The amount is variously stated at from half a million to a million of dollars. Money lenders have, however, become so shy of them that it is difficult to find perchasers at any rate of discount

The post note system worked ruinous results while it existed in this state, as the experience of a few years past will abundantly testify. No bank practised upon it to a considerable extent, without experiencing the most pernicious consequences, and producing immense evils upon the community. At last our legislature was driven to a sense of its evil effects, and abolished it.—The power to issue this species of paper may be very desirable to a bank on the verge of bankruptcy, but it cannot be coverted by one whose affairs are in a healthy state. A bank should be a *lender* and not a *hirer* of money, in the present constitution of the banking system. A safe solvent bank would never borrow at a *high*, and lend at a *low* rate of interest; to do so would ruin its standing and reputation at once. In this it would suffer, as would an individual under like circumstances. Some persons affect to believe that these notes of the U. S Bank are sold on account of individuals, or other banks, to whom the U. S. Bank, in a spirit of kindness, and through regard for the welfare of merchants, has lent them. Suppose the U. S. Bank to be willing thus to peril its own credit for others, would it whilst possessing the vast resources it is said to have, permit its notes to be sold at the enormous discount of *twenty* and *twenty-five* per cent, per annum?—Would it not rather step into the market and through its agents, grasp all? Certainly common sense teaches us that this would be the case, especially if the managers of the bank can claim a tithe of the financial skill imputed to them by their friends. What we have found to be true with regard to others that have issued post notes largely, we must believe to be equally true in relation to similar issues by the U. S. Bank—*that post notes are resorted to, in most cases, only when the bank issuing them is* INSOLVENT. This conclusion is irresistable.

Will capitalists never profit by the past, and continue to invest in a description of paper of the nature of post notes, a sure index of the unsoundness, if not of the insolvency of the bank that issues them. When an individual is continually borrowing money on his due bill—borrowing money to-day that he may repay that which he borrowed yesterday—do we not say that he must fail, or at least that this is a sign of his insolvency? This kind of paper is not unlike post notes, but the accommodation, or *made paper* of individuals bears even a nearer resemblance to post notes. It is made for the express purpose of raising money, and, in most cases, when sold in the street, is the *last resort* of the failing merchant. The post notes of a bank are employed for similar purposes and to arrest a like catastrophe, and are seldom issued upon the principle that gave existence to the system, *that they were mere evidences of deposits on interest.*

Notwithstanding the present glaring evidences of the instability of the U. S. Bank, we cherish a sincere hope that they indicate what we shall not realize, for the consequences proceeding from the failure of so great an institution would be incalculally severe & disastrous upon the community. Through the democratic press of Pennsylvania, the expression is universal against the post note system, and it is hoped that the legislature of that State may yet be enabled to interpose its authority, in season, before the worst can be realized, and abolish a system alike pernicious to banks and to the public. H.

From the Eastern Argus.

A GOOD ILLUSTRATION.

A sturdy Oxford Farmer, of the true Democratic stamp, while coming into town a day or two since, with a load of honey in the hive, was set upon, as he passed through a certain village between Portland and his own residence, by a lot of boisterous Federalists, who, supposed as he was looking rather rusty, they could open their ground-tier upon him, and have some fun at his expense. So after joking him a spell, they at length expressed surprise at the difference in the size of his bee hives—some weighing two hundred lbs. and others but twenty-five and thirty. "How do you account for this, Mr. Huge Paw," was the question. Why, said he, I'll tell you how it is, I have two kinds of bees, at work for me. One kind, are the real Democratic bees, they are the *workers*—sunshine or rain—fair or foul, they are always a work. And they produce bouncing great hives of honey. And I have another kind, too, gentleman, (said he) the *Federal Bees*, as we rough farmers call them, for want of a better name. We call them so, because they act so much like as the federalists used to do, and as they do now. When its fine weather they work—but when there's any trouble at all, they pull back like all nature—always stopping—always trying to prevent business, except when the sun shines warm, and every thing is encouriaging. So when the year comes round, their hives weigh twenty or thirty pounds, while their democratic neighbors, show their zeal by their work—their hives weigh two or three hundred. *Federal Bees*, we call 'em, gentlemen.

The explanation seemed to be very conclusive, for the interrogaters were not disposed to ask any more questions—while those who had gathered around gave a hearty shoute, as the Farmer drove off. Communicated.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The last New York Times, (the Conservative organ) gives a much fairer view of the state of parties in the next Congress, than most of its tribe. It gives the Administration 113 members, and the whigs 117—leaving the 8 representatives of Maryland, & 2 of Mississippi, to be elected next month. In making out this tabular statement, the Times adopts the principle of assigning to each party the members who have respectively received the certificates of election—thus, at one slap dash, it gives the whigs the whole six Delegates from New Jersey, when it is notorious that the 5 Republican Representatives have been set aside by a grose fraud. Rectifying this error, the vote would stand 118 for the Administration, and 112 for the whigs. Allowing then the 2 doubtful votes in Pennsylvania and Illinois when rectified by Congress, shall offset each other, then the Administration would have a majority of 6. On the supposition, too, that the chances in Maryland and Mississippi are equal, the friends of the administration would still have a majority of 6. But the Times errs in claiming for the whigs the whole 9 votes of Georgia. In that state, it counts without its host—3, if not 4, of her Representatives will probably co-operate with the friends of the Administration. The New Jersey vote is very important. The whigs say, that the Democrats are trying to carry the majority of her Legislature in the election of next month, with the hope of electing a Republican Governor with their vote, who will grant a new certificate of election to the 5 Republican Representatives. At all events, the New York Times says: "We class the whigs as being elected. We have an opportunity in this instance, of another Harrisburg affair. There can be no doubt of the election of one whig. The other five are contested; both parties will claim the seats, and how the House will organize, remains to be seen. The usage has been, to allow those to vote for speaker who produced the usual evidence of membership;—the certificate of competent authority in the State which sends them" A correspondent of the N. Y. Post sums up thus: "The New Jersey members will, as I always suppose, decide the political character of the new house, and if that State does not speak out in October, in emphatic tones, upon that fraud, why then politicians of all kinds will be much mistaken."

A SCARCITY OF GIN.—Two old she politicians, whose noses rest on their chins, thus discoursed, a day or two since, in relation to their political sentiments:

"They say Mrs Munsing, that them awful creturs, the loco focos, is carrying every thing afore em, and they'll sartinly gain the victory—and you can't amagin how awfully solemn it makes me feel."

"Wall, Mrs Hopsing, I don't much care if they does; Ise always bin a federal, but now I don't care if the locorys do gain the victory."

"Why! what does ail you—hope the creturs will gain the victory. Why! why! I feel just as if I should faint! How can you say so?"

"You know, Mrs Hopsing, when the federals, or to speak more properer, the whigerals, got sich monstrous victories, a little while ago, they had all the time "jollyfications," and carousals, and the old boy knows what not. Wall, what the consequence was *they drank up all the Gin*, and I had to live entirely on yaller snuff; but the locoyrs don't have sich frolics, and now I can git plenty of gin. So I'm glad they've got the victory—so there."

"O la! Mrs Munsing—I feel jist as if I should fly off—Ise so faint!"

"Shan't I *mix you a glas of Gin sling*, Mrs Munsing?"

"I don't care if you do, seeing it's more plentyer now—and its *so* excellent for one what's faint."

It is related in the Journal of Commerce, that Jno. C. Green, at Augusta, was cured of yellow fever by taking, through mistake, *two hundred grains* of calomel, at one dose.

DEMOCRATS! WHIGS!! LOOK AT THIS!

It is from a leading editorial article in the N. York Star:—

"We esteem the whole specie question to be a humbug—we are suffering now from having too much specie—we never did more or better business than when specie payments were suspended—now the banks are hoarding specie, and so alarmed at any change in trade, carrying it out of the country, that they will not discount the best of notes, and the markets are thus crippled. A bank note founded on sound capital, is always preferable to silver in sustaining a proper credit system."

What is the meaning of such language as this? "The whole specie question a humbug"! We have too much specie! Business best when specie payments were suspended! What means this, we again ask? It is plain enough. He that runs may read: it is, that an irredeemable currency is the best currency; the times when banks cannot pay their demands, are the best times.

In this enlightened age of the world, it is singular that a party should dare to hold up such doctrines before the people, and then profess to have the good of their country at heart. Can it be possible that the whigs can make the farmers, the mechanics, the industrious classes—believe that paper money, irredeemed, is better than gold and gold and silver! A few years ago, when the whigs looked at the question respecting the currency in other than a political light, they taught a different doctrine. What said Webster, in 1832? "OF ALL THE CONTRIVACES FOR CHEATING THE LABORING CLASSES OF MANKIND, NONE HAS BEEN MORE EFFECTUAL THAN THAT WHICH DELUDES THEM WITH PAPER MONEY. THIS IS THE MOST EFFECTUAL OF INTENTIONS TO FERTILIZE THE RICH MAN'S FIELD BY THE SWEAT OF THE POOR MAN'S BROW. *Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happines of the mass of the community, compared with fraudulent currencies,* AND THE ROBBERIES COMMITTED BY DEPRECIATED PAPER." And yet the N. Y. Star would have a permanent suspension of specie payments!

Another thing "There is too much *specie* in the country," say the whigs. This is something that honest people cannot clearly understand; to make the doctrine at all palatable, requires all the ingenuity of whig logic. Every farmer or merchant knows when there is too much corn, or too many potatoes, in the country. These articles then fall in price; they become hardly worth carrying to market; they decay on his hands.—Now, money is nothing more or less than a commodity; bought and kept, the same as any other commodity—the same as corn or potatoes. When was it ever known that specie, or its sound representative, was a drug Who ever heard of a paper dollar buying two silver dollars? Who does not know that, unless some unusual method can be discovered to manufacture gold and silver cheaper—or some enormous storehouse is found sufficient to produce quantities greater than before known—that these metals never can depreciate, or vary in price; that they never can be a drug in the market? To talk about too much specie, is sheer humbug. What are the whigs coming to?

SPECULATORS HARD RUN.—A former arrival from England having given some grounds to anticipate a failure of the wheat crop in that country, the western flour speculators immediately seized upon the opportunity to rise on the price of flour. The news by the last arrival of the Great Western is of the most favorable character. The crops in England were to a great extent already harvested & were likely to turn out exceedingly well. What shift will the speculators resort to next? Abundance to them is famine, and grood crops—frost and mildew. No class of men are more deserving of the frowns of Providence and the execrations of mankind than the monopolizers of the necessaries of life. It is a reproach to our laws, that while all the terrors of its enactments are put in requisition to prevent our laboring people from combining in a peaceable manner to secure a fair price for their labor—the wealthy monopolist is permitted to pursue his course of plunder with impunity.—*Cons Democrat.*

A hole in the moon!—"Bless my stars!" said a *blue* Whiggy, who had taken a glass too much of the O B joyful, as he stood leaning against a lamp post, gazing at the moon—"bless my stars! if there aint a *hole in the moon*, then I'm a frog! Well, it's owing to the *Sub-Treasury scheme*, that's a fact—and if that destructive thing operates a little longer, we shan't have any moons, and I shall have to go home in the dark; that's too bad—I've got the rumatiz so I can't but jist and stand now, and when the moon's gone I shall be in a poor fix. Them Loco Focos is the worst fellers ever I seed, to distress one that's so unwell as I is." [Here the "rumatiz," had such an effect upon the whiggy that he tumbled into the ditch, and was immediately surrounded by total darkness, owing to the "hole in the moon."]

STICK TO OUR PRINCIPLES. We were much amused the other day, at an anecdote related by a wealthy old demoorat, in reference to banking matters. Knowing the wealth of the old farmer, a few lazy, ruffled-shirt neighbors waited on him, desiring him to take a number of shares in a bank for which they had succeeded in getting a charter. After expounding the wonderful facilities of the system for *Making money*, and letting him into the beautiful minutiae of Bank expedients, and flattering him in every possible way, they awaited the old gentleman's answer with a complacent satisfaction.

"Well, gentlemen," said the old hero, "I really am greatly obliged to you for enlightening me so fully on these bank matters, for I am but a plain farmer, and have got what little I possess by hard sweating on them dirt-banks out yonder.—If any of *you*, or any of my poor neighbor wish a few hundred, I am always willing to accommodate you at six per cent, notwithstanding you calculate on getting *three times* that out of your neighbors with your bank; but to tell the truth, gentelmen, I am *so* ignorant and you are *so sharp* in taking in your simple neighbors—I really hope you wont take it hard, gentlemen—but I must tell you that I *prefer to be Cashier of my own bank!*"

The speculating bank-men departed with a flea in their ears, leaving the old gentleman chuckling over the affair in high glee.—*Argus and Spectator.*

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Boston Transcript, dated Hartford, Sept. 23:—

"The Circuit Court is adjourned *sine die*—Judge Thompson has decided that the District Court has jurisdiction, on the ground that the Amistad was seized on the high seas. He said if it should be proved that the seizure was actually in the District of New York, the whole case, prisoners and all, must be transferred to the District Court of New York. Judge Thompson gave no opinion on the other points raised by the counsel. The Marshal will probably take the prisoners back to New Haven, to await further proceedings in the Court. The Court ordered comfortable clothes, &c. The whole cargo and vessel will probably be used up in expenses by U. S. officers. We have no doubt here that the prisoners will ultimately be set free."

Affidavit of Bahoo.

I, Bahoo, of Bandaboo, in Africa, being duly cautioned, depose and say, that I knew Marngroo and Kenyee, two little girls now in prison at Hartford; that they were born in Bandaboo in Mandingob, and came over in the same vessel that I did to Havana, as did Penna and the little boy Carlo; that they were about two moons in coming from Africa to Havana, where they stayed less than one moon. Good many in the vessel, and many died—were tight together two and two chained together by hands and feet, night and day until near Havana, when the chains were taken off—were landed on the coast at a hilly place, near sun-set—staid until night and walked into the city, put them into an old building and fastend them in—after some time the people now in jail were put on board the same vessel they came here in, in the night, and sailed away, about the time the gun fired I know that these children are the same that came over from Africa; and that Marngroo and Kenepee were born in the same place I was, which was Bandaboo, and farther saith not.

BAHOO, his X mark.

State of Connecticut, }
Hartford, Sept. the 20th, 1839, }

THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS.

CASH SYSTEM. The following extract of an article from the Bangor Whig of Friday last in relation to the newspaper business, is worthy the serious consideration of every publisher in the State. Other mechanics have adopted the cash plan and why not printers? The system of newspaper credit, as at present conducted is ruinous to thousands. The cash system has been adopted by all the publishers of newspaper in Mississippi, and why not in Maine! A meeting was held in that State in December last, at which it was resolved that from the first day of Jan. 1839—"*no name will be entered on the subscription list of any newspaper unless the amount of one year's subscription is paid in advance,*" and "*all names will be stricken from the books of two years standing unless the amount due is paid previous to that time.*"

The cash system has been adopted by several newspapers in New York, and some of the largest Daily papers there are about adopting the same plan. The experiment has worked well in all newspaper establishments where it has been adopted.

The Whig says—

"It is supposed by some that to change the credit to a cash system, would result in the loss of many names to the subscription list and a falling off in advertisements. So, for a time, it may, but in a short period, people would learn they could not feel contented to get along without newspapers and that it were better to pay for them than go without. Advertisers too, would find it for their interest to advertise, and quite as well to pay when the work is done. Thus in a little while, matters would get settled and all go on prosperously And the less number to a subscription, which would be the result, if any, would be more than made up in the absence of bad debts resulting from the business.

But it is not only the publishers that would be benefited. It would benefit every subscriber.—The less time required in making charges drawing off bills and collecting them, and the less anxiety in consequence of them, in actual labor, and 'wear and tear' that might and would be expended upon the papers themselves, to their advantage. Neither would men be tempted to subscribe for more papers than they needed, and thus have a debt accumulating against them, perhaps, beyond their ability to pay.

The cash system would give greater independence and a higher character to the newspaper press, and make it more worthy of support and confidence, or consign it to sudden neglect or sure decay. But as we have intimated, in order to the certain success of the plan, it is necessary there should be a concert of action among all interested For one or two established papers to undertake it without the concurrence of others would be vain. Why not then the press in Maine, as one man, agree upon the time when they will commence the cash system, at least, so far as relates to new subscribers, and advertisements? The time might be set for the first of January next, when no publisher will add the name of a subscriber to his list, or insert an advertisement for an individual without payment in advance.

We have thrown out these hints in the hope that some such plan would commend itself to the good sense of those concerned with the press in this State, and that measures may be adopted for carrying the same into effect Brethren of the press, what say ye—shall the plan be adopted?—The question is now before you for discussion, and decision."

The Detroit Advertiser of the 14th inst. in the course of an article on this subject, says—

"These facts have been chiefly stated because to our mind they furnish convincing proof of the ruinous tendency of the credit system so commonly allowed in newspaper establishments. The public press can never be independent and exert a commanding influence upon society, when its conductors are harrassed by pecuniary cares; and this evil can only be certainly avoided by means of a cash newspaper system. The bitter experience of many an unfortunate publisher has taught him that of those subscribers who take a newspaper on long credit, scarcely one half ever pay, and of these, very probably, many never intend to pay, and it is this class of newspaper patronage, (for which we must fault we'll the editors and are most forward to destroy the standing of the press, and to prevent the establishment of a cash system.) In view, then, of such a state of things, does it not become the duty of the publishers to adopt some safer and more certain mode of conducting their business, than that which generally prevails? It is to be hoped that this subject will engage the attention of the press, and that a united effort will be made to produce a radical and thorough reform."

Every newspaper publisher in the country can testify to the truth of the above, as they can no doubt, speak feelingly on the subject.

Bangor Democrat.

FATAL RENCONTRE.—A Mr Thomas M Stone was killed in an affray with Mr Muzzy principal of an Academy in Richmond, Kentucky We gather the following particulars principally from the N. H. Courier:

Mr Muzzy having corrected rather severely a child of Mr Stone, called on him and requested an explanation of the affair, which was cheerfully given, and he retired apparently satisfied.—Mr S. soon after sent a note to M. requesting him to call at his Store: this he refused, and was invited into the counter-room, when Stone closed the door, threatened M. with death if he moved a finger, and inflicted fifteen or twenty blows, with a cowhide which he took from the shelf; then opened the door and bid him go about his business, at the same time kicking him out of the Store.

Mr Muzzy armed himself and gave out that one of them must fall, on their meeting. Mr S. also armed himself; they met, in the street, and fired three rounds apiece: two from M. took effect upon S. and caused immediate death.—Mr Muzzy was lately married to a young lady in Kentucky. He was the eldest son of Dr. Muzzy, late of Hanover, in this State.—Dover Gazette.

LEARNING A TRADE.

There are many people who dislike the name of mechanic, and would, rather than put their children to a trade, tug hard at their business and live sparingly, for the sake of giving them a college education. They think meanly of him who wears a leather apron, and is not dressed up in finery and show. This we believe, is the reason why there are so many pettifoggers and vagabonds in the world. Many a son has been sent to college with the expectation of his parents highly excited—but, like the fable of the mountain, has only produced a mouse. We think highly of our college institutions, and rejoice, to see them prosper, but we are more pleased to see an individual's mind turned in a right current. There are hundreds of lawyers who would have made better mechanics, and have obtained a more comfortable livelihood, and there are, no doubt, mechanics who would stand high at the bar, had they been blessed with a liberal education. But if a child have talents, they will not remain hid, and no matter what his profession is, they will burst forth. There are many distinguished individuals in the world who were bread to mechanical trades. Many of the editors of our best conducted journals were mechanics, and do credit to stations they occupy. And our mechanics, too, generally speaking, are the most industrious part of the community. They are almost always busily employed. But it is apt to be otherwise with professional men. They are often dilatory, lazy. It is no small effort for them to bend their minds to a difficult pursuit.—They are well informed, because they spend much of their time in reading, but this is unprofitable business, unless, we have something definite in view.

In these remarks we wish it not to be understood that we think lightly of professional men generally—for we do not. We wish to address ourselves particularly to those parents who are hesitating what occupation to give their childdren.

Are they ingenious—fond of mechanical pursuits? Give them a trade. Do they love study, and cannot give their attention to any thing else?—Send them to school. Let your children choose themselves what trade or profession they will follow—and what they select will generally prove the most advantageous in the end. But never think a trade too humble for your son to work at, nor a profession too important for him to acquire. Let every parent pursue this course with his child, and we are confident there would be less unhappiness and misery in the world. You can never force a trade or profession upon a child; it must be natural to him. A disregard for a child's inclination in this respect, has often proved his ruin, or at least unfitted him for the duties of life.—*Boston Mechanic.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOCER 1, 1839.

MERCHANTS vs. FARMERS & MECHANICS.

We have frequently heard the remark that a great majority of the mercantile community, especially in our large cities, are arrayed in opposition to the General Government. Why is it? To our minds, they certainly are the last men who have reason to complain, or to take part against the Government. They have received and are receiving more than an equal portion of governmental favors. Not a small portion of time has been consumed by Congress in legislating for their particular benefit. An expensive navy is maintained and kept afloat mainly for the protection of commerce, from which they derive immense profits. Light houses and other expensive establishments, almost without number, are strung along our extensive sea coast to aid and guide their vessels safely into harbor. In fact, there has been more legislation for their benefit, they have been incomparably more caressed and petted, than any other portion of the American people.

Their influence, in times past, in the councils of the nation has been unbounded. They have received all they asked from the Government, and sometimes more, and yet this body of men humored to a fault—on whom fortune has showered her favors in profusion, and who now constitute, by far, the most wealthy portion of the community—have arrayed themselves in the front rank of the opposition, and are laboring with a zeal and industry, worthy of a better cause, to overthrow the present Administration. But we rejoice that the most useful but not favored portion of the community have no inclinations whatever to join with them in their crusade. The farmers and mechanics, the bone and sinew of the country, who neither ask for nor receive favors from the Government, understand the game of the merchants pretty well. They see clearly that they constitute the head and front of the Aristocracy, and that their movements are fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the stability of our free Government. They are now rising in their strength and vindicating their rights in such a way as must convince the merchants that their influence is not all-controlling—that this Government was not organized solely for their benefit—that they have already received an undue proportion of its favors—that the business of buying cheap and selling dear is not of such paramount import ance to the welfare and happiness of the people as to entitle those engaged in it to special privileges, and that the time has come when the voice of the productive classes must be heard in the halls of Congress, and their interests be protected from the insatiable avarice of those who live on the products of their labor. They ask for no exclusive privileges for themselves, and they derive no benefit from the granting of them to others. They ask for no unequal laws or regulation in the acquisition or enjoyment of property, learning or preferment. They see that all exclusive privileges—all unequal laws—the whole federal policy to create distinctions and establish an aristocracy, are hostile to their interests, and clearly tend to thwart the designs and purposes of our Republic.—They simply ask that Government, in all its operations, should confine itself to equal protection, and extend exclusive privileges to none.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The returns are all in except 21 small towns. Democratic nett gain thus far 3,668.

On the amendment to the Constitution, says the Age, nearly 100 towns remain to come in, which will reverse the majority in two counties, and swell the aggregate majority for the amendment to about 9,000.

☞ We are requested to give notice that Rev. Mr. Bates will preach at Norway on Sunday the 13th inst. and at the Meetinghouse in this Village in the evening.—Also, that Rev. Mr. Tenney, of Fryeburg, will preach at the Meeting House in this Village the Tuesday Eve. following.

ACCIDENT.—An old gentleman by the name of Rogers, a truckman in this city, had his arm so badly injured a day or two since, by being caught between a load of boards and the wheel of his trucks, that his life was yesterday despaired of. The flesh was shockingly stripped off and mangled, and mortification was expected to ensue. His repugnance to the loss of a limb was so great, that nothing could induce him to undergo amputation; although there was a prospect of saving his life by the operation.—Eastern Argus.

From the Eastern Argus.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

An extensive conflagration occured in New York on Monday evening last, by which property to the amount of two or three hundred thousand dollars, was destroyed. We gather some of the particulars from the New York Commercial:—

The fire originated in the Gas room of the National Theatre, and the whole of that valuable edifice, together with nearly all of the costly scenery, furniture and wardrobe attached to it, was speedily consumed. The loss in the interior of the Theatre, is computed at $40,000. This theatre was built by subscription some six or seven years ago for the Italian Opera, at a cost of $110,000, exclusive of the ground. It afterwards fell into the hands of Mr Washington Coster, who owned it at the time of its destruction. There was an insurance on it of $27,500 in New York, and $40,000 as it is reported, in London. It rented for $10,000 *per annum*.—The loss of Mr. Wallack, its enterprising lessee, is said to be very great. A meeting of his friends was called for Thursday evening, to consider the most suitable means of sustaining him under his calamity.

The fire next communicated to the African Zion Methodist Church, immediately opposite to the Theatre on the corner of Leonard and Church streets, of which the whole interor was destroyed—the walls only being left, and those in a shattered condition. The building was valued at $18,000 and was full insured

The French Protestant Episcopal Church du St. Esprit, a splendid edifice of white marble, which was built in 1832, at a cost of $80,000, afterwards took fire, and the roof and whole interior were destroyed. It was insured for $20,000.

Another church which took fire, was the North West Dutch Reformed Church. It is nearly a total loss. There was an insurance on it for about a third of its value.

Besides these edifices, some eight or ten smaller buildings were either destroyed, or more or less seriously injured. The fire was the most destructive which has occured in New York for several months.

SMALL POX.

This terrible disorder seems to be prevailing in Lincoln County to a serious extent. The Lincoln Telegraph publishes the following letter on the subject, from Dr. Shaw, of Wiscasset, to Dr. Payne, of Bath:

WISCASSET, 21st Sept. 1839.

DR. PAYNE—DEAR SIR—The Small Pox which is now spreading in this vicinity, is of the *Distinct* variety, and the cases I have seen, present the different grades of the disease, from varioloid to the most malignant and frightful kind of Distinct Small Pox. On Monday last, I was called to Boothbay. There were then in one vicinity in the south part of that town, 20 cases in the *eruptive stage*, and the disease was rapidly increasing. Friday last, visited by request of the selectmen, the case in Edcomb, then the 4th day from the attack, and 2d after the eruption. Visited him yesterday, and found the disease at its crisis, and in its most loathsome character. The pustules so numerous and so nearly *confluent*, that at first sight you would suppose it of that variety. On my return from Boothbay, found a man in this village (already in the supperative stage) who had been at Boothbay, some weeks since in company with one in Edgecomb. The disease has been communicated to one in Alna, and report this afternoon says there is a case in Waterville,—for the truth of this last I will not vouch. A very natural enquiry is, how came this disease in Boothbay? The only satisfactory account they gave me was this. A seamen directly from some infected port, arrived at Boothbay some time since—was sick there, and had an eruption, which was supposed by the inhabitants to be *chicken pox*, but while in fact was probably *modified*, (varioloid) or perhaps a very *mild case* of Distinct Small Pox. Some who were much exposed to the infection of this man, totally unconscious of the character of this disease, went east on a fishing voyage, and soon after put into a harbor where they had the small pox. They all recovered; one with the loss of an eye. Before the inhabitants of Boothbay had tidings of this vessel, the disease began to spread. In the meantime many of the inhabitants of this vicinity, and from many of the towns in Kennebec and Somerset resorted to this *cape harbor* in Boothbay—some for fish, and others for the benefit of the sea air, without a suspicion that such a pestilence was there. How far they may have communicated this "scourge of mankind," is a question involving fearful apprehensions—which a few weeks must decide.

Very Respectfully, M. SHAW.

From the Savannah Georgian Sept. 17.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the steamer Florida, Capt. Nock, we yesterday received the East Florida Advocate, of Saturday last, published at Jacksonville. In this (the second) number of the Advocate, we find the subjoined disasterous skirmish. The regulars (poor fellows) behaved nobly. Their names should appear in print, and the private who rallied them, be placed on the list for promotion.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 14.

MORE INDIAN NEWS.

A gentleman direct from Middle Florida informs us, that on the 28th ult. while a party of regulars attached to a post near Suwannee River, were engaged in building a bridge about two miles from the fort, they were fired on by a party of Indians, (the number our informer did not know) and six of their number killed. They were under the command of a sargeant, who was among the slain. They were rallied by a private, and although inferior in point of numbers to their savage foe, succeeded in beating the Indians back, and securing their dead and wounded.—Six of their number shouldered each a dead man, and retreated, the Indians pursuing & firing upon them. They succeeded, however, in getting to the fort, promptly returning the fire of the Indians during the whole distance. The conduct of the regulars in this short but severe engagement, is said to have been very brave and soldier like.—Three or four Indians were seen to fall, being borne off by their companions.

THE AROOSTOOK TRESPASSERS.

We find the following notice, and letter of Gov. Fairfield, says the Argus, in the last number of the Banger Democrat. They allude to a very important subject, and as it strikes us, in a very appropriate manner. We have not time to-day to comment upon the subject as we wish, and shall, therefore, refer to it again:

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the following instructions received from the Executive of the State of Maine, it becomes the duty of Land Agent to appeal to the discretion and patriotism of the citizens of Maine, having an interest in the supposed permits from the Land Agent of Massachusetts, and to solicit them, at this important crisis of the boundary controversy to refrain from all attempts at cutting timber in the valley of the Aroostook. It is hoped this appeal may supersede the necessity of his going to the extreme of rightful authority to restrain trespassing and despoiling the disputed territory so far as they are concerned. Should this notice not effect the desired object, our citizens and all others interested are reminded of the strong public feeling on this subject existing throughout the State, which cannot fail to find utterance through the Legislature in the exercise of all its legitimate and physical power to stop stripping the territory of its timber until the boundary question is settled. RUFUS McINTIRE,

Land Agent of Maine.

Bangor, September 23, 1839.

[Copy.]

AUGUSTA, September 21, 1839.

RUFUS McINTIRE, Esq., *Land Agent:*

Sir—Having received information that notwithstanding the frequent demonstrations heretofore made of the determination of this State to prevent trespassing upon the public lands, very extensive preparations are being made by a set of lawless men in the Providence of New Bronswick for the cutting of timber the approaching season on what is called the disputed territory, I would advise you to make it known to the persons thus engaged and to all others, by public notice or otherwise, that no exertions of the Executive of this State will be remitted to break up this atrocious system of plundering and to bring those engaged in it and their abettors to condign punishment. It appears to me that the time has arrived when a lenient course would be both unjust to the State and mistaken kindness to the wrong doers themselves. Let them understand therefore, that all calculations for the future, founded upon the indulgence and forbearance of the past, will certainly prove delusive.

Information has also been received that a large number of "permits," as they are called, have been sold and issued by the Land Agent of Massachusetts to the citizens of New Brunswick and others to cut timber on lands claimed by that Commonwealth lying within the disputed territory and bordering on both sides, of the Aroostook river, notwithstanding the earnest but respectful remonstrance of the Executive of this State. And it is represented by those in the immediate command on the Aroostook, that it will be impossible for them to execute the several Resolves of the Legislature providing for the prevention of trespassers, if Massachusetts persists in granting these permits, thereby opening a door for admission into the territory of foreigners, without limit, to surround and render ineffectual the efforts of the small force which this State is compelled to keep there so save our noble forests, from entire destruction; and inasmuch as many of these permits it is said will probably be obtained as a mere legal pretence and cover for the most extensive depredations, I trust that under these circumstance the utmost rightful power will be exerted on your part, prevent any lumbering operations upon the disputed territory, for the present, under any pretence or authority whatever. Should the authority prove insufficient, the power of the state, in its legislative capacity, may soon be brought to bear upon the subject by a legitimate exercise of the sovereignty of the State over its *public streams*.

You had better, therefore, forewarn those who have obtained these permits that even if they should be successful in their operations of cutting, it is not improbable that the timber would be rendered entirely unavailable to them from the course which the State would find it necessary to take for the maintainance of its rights and the preservation of its interests. It is sincerely to be hoped therefore, that if none of the high considerations which the case presents to the authorities of Massachusetts are sufficient to prevent the issuing of those permits; no citizen of Maine, at least will attempt to exercise any supposed rights under them, when it would manifestly prove so pernicious to the best interest of the state, and especially at so important a crisis as the present may fairly be considered in regard to the great question of boundary.

Very respectfully,
Your Ob't Serv't,
(Signed) JOHN FAIRFIELD,
Governor.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me space in your valuable paper to give to the public an account of the engagement of the 8th of September, in which the mingled bravery of Britons and Bluenoses shone conspicuous.

We started from Castle Stradbelly, near Tobique, on the night of the seventh, and took up our line of march with over a hundred Bluenoses and brave Britons, determined to eat the Yankees for breakfast; for this reason we eat no supper, but drank abundance of rum, to give us a better appetite and increase our courage. We accomplished the march to Fort Fairfield—five miles—in the incredible short space of seven hours. We commenced attack at 3, A. M., and charged a large pile of old roots, &c. that had been set on fire the evening before. We had hardly got possession of this, (in doing which I singed my moustaches,) when we were suddenly fired upon, and finding the Yankees had bullets in their guns, we retreated in good order, leaving behind, however, from unavoidable necessity, our hats, muskets, shoes ammunition, &c.' to the mercy of the enemy. In justice to our brave fellows I must add, that they showed the greatest bravery, firing from a hill, distant only two miles, several volleys of musketry in the coolest manner possible, and that they recrossed the portage in the short space of two hours—having returned at daylight, without the loss of a single man.

Several were injured by encounters with stumps which they could not avoid and perform the proper evolutions for retreat in Bluenose style. I am happy to say, however, that they are getting better of their wounds.

My nose got bloody by falling over a rock of lateere slate, so called by Doctor Jackson, in his Geological report, which I have before quoted in my letters on the subject of the disputed territory.

I expect the Duke of Wellington will make me Lieutenant Governor for this exploit, and then I will play the devil with the Yankees, just as I have this time. J. S. BRANDY,

of Castle Stradbelly, near Tobique.

N. B. The above was found in the top of an old straw hat, wrapped up in an old blue cotton handkerchief, much defiled with snuff—and burnt moustaches.

Bangor Democrat.

A FINE LITTLE FELLOW. In the criminal court at Philadelphia, the other day, a small boy was objected to as a witness, on account, of his extreme youth. When asked "do you know the nature of an oath? "Yes," he replied. "What is it?" "That thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor!" Ho! all ye witnesses, learn of the little boy, and be wise.

The Vermont Patriot has carefully examined the returns from all the towns in the State, and says that the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, will be seven at least, and the Federalists cannot get away from it.—Argus.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—*To George W. Millett, one of the members of the Paris Hill Universalist Society,*

GREETING:

WHEREAS, George W. Millett, John Ervins, E. C. Shaw, N. M. Marble, Orson D. Newhall, Cyrus Hutchins, and A. S. Tuttle, members of the Paris Hill Universalist Society, have applied to me, Simeon Norris, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace within and for said County, requesting me to issue a Warrant to you, the said George W. Millett, directing you to call a meeting of said Society for the purpose of choosing the necessary officers to govern said Society, and to transact such other business as may come before them: You are, therefore, hereby required to notify and warn a meeting of said Society according to law, to be held at the Town House in said Paris, on Saturday, the twelfth day of October next, at four o'clock P. M., for the purposes aforesaid, and have you there this warrant with your doings thereon.

SIMEON NORRIS, Justice of the Peace.

Paris, Sept. 23, 1839.

PURSUANT to the foregoing Warrant to me directed, I do hereby notify the members of said Society to meet at the time and place and for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated at Paris this 23d day of September, A.D. 1839.

GEO. W. MILLETT.

NEW GRIST MILL.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to the public that he has completed his new Grist Mill in Oxford, situated in the Village at Craigie's Mills, and that he is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their custom.

The above Mill has been constructed at an expense of about $4,500,—is built of the best materials, all entirely new,—has *four* runs of Stones, one of which is the *Imported Burr*,—has *three* Bolts of the best texture and quality, and a Corn Cracker to grind Corn and Cobbs together. Particular attention will be paid to the manufacturing of *Flour*, which the subscriber will warrant (from good wheat) to be equal to the best Genesee. The services of an experienced and faithful Miller have been secured, who will spare no pains to accommodate all customers with the greatestest possible despatch.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, and we will guarantee they shall find there is "*no mistake.*"

DENNIS HAYES.

Oxford, Sept. 25th, 1839. 3w7

FREEDOM.

THIS may certify that I have this day given to my son, Cornelius Peterson, a minor, his time, with power to act and trade for himself until he shall be twenty-one years of age. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. BENJAMIN PETERSON.

Paris, October 1, 1839. 3w7

Fur Caps, Collars, Boas, Neck Ties, &c. &c.

JUST rec'd and for sale by the subscriber.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Sept. 30, 1839. tf 7

Oven, Ash, & Boiler Mouths,

ZINC, Sheet Iron, &c. constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Sept. 30, 1839. 3wcow7

STOVES, STOVES.

COOKING STOVES, Box Stoves, Fire Frames, Stove Funnel, &c. for sale by the subscriber at fair prices for Cash or Produce.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Sept. 30, 1839. tf7

Money! Money!!

ALL Notes and accounts of three months standing (private contracts excepted) must be settled forthwith.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Sept. 30, 1839. 3w7

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT PARIS, ME. OCT. 1, 1839.

BOWKER JAMES—Briggs Alanson—Briggs James—Besse Sylvester—Blaisdell Tracy—Cummings Erastus—Dwinel Orren—Farnum Simeon Frost Isaac Jr—Goodenow R. K. 2—Hale Sumner—Hall Isaiah—Holden Samuel—Jones Charles M.—Knight Peter—Kimball Wm. K.—Porter Eliza—Porter John 2—Perry Asa—Perry James—Ramsdell Job—Stearns Marshall—Stowell David P.—Sargent Frances—Thayer Jool B.—Wescott Frederic—Winslow Luther P.

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

Auction Sale.

TO be sold at Vendue, on Saturday, the 5th day of October next, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Hall over the Store of Atwood & Cole, Buckfield Village,

A STOCK OF GOODS,

of a country trade, comprising the usual variety in country Stores. Terms liberal.

S. F. BROWN, Agent.

Buckfield, Sept. 17, 1839. 3w6

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

At a Western District Court began and holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

JOSIAH KEYES of Rumford in said County yeoman plaintiff v. Abner Foster of said Rumford yeoman Defendant. In a plea of the case of alleged fraud and deception in the sale and exchange of horses on the 11th day of January 1839. To the damage of the said plaintiff as he says the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. It being suggested to the Court that at the time of the making and service of the plaintiff's writ, the defendant was out of the State.

It is therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of this suit be published in the Oxford Democrat a Newspaper printed at said Paris, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said Foster may then and there appear if he see fit and defend in said action.

Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

A true copy Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE

OXFORD, ss.

At a Western District Court holden at Paris in and for said County of Oxford the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

WILLIAM HASKELL of Canton in said County Gentleman Plaintiff v. Abner Foster of Rumford in said County yeoman Defendant, in a plea of the case, being Indebitatus assumpsit on an account annexed for the sum of $33,66. It being suggested to the Court that at the time of the making and service of the plaintiff's writ, the defendant was out of the State.

It is therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of this suit be published in the Oxford Democrat a Newspaper printed at said Paris three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said Foster may then and there appear if he see fit and defend in said action.

Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

A true copy Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

At a Western District Court begun and holden at Paris in and for the said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

BENJAMIN POOR of Andover in said County of Oxford, Gentleman, Plaintiff v. John A. Sweat of Errol, State of New Hampshire, yeoman Defendant in a plea of the case, in which the plaintiff declares upon a promissory note for seventy seven dollars, dated the thirtieth day of August A. D. 1836 payable on demand with interest to one James F. Bragg Jr. or bearer, signed by the defendant, and endorsed by said Bragg to the Plaintiff. It being suggested to the Court that at the time of the making and serving the plaintiff's writ in this action, the defendant was out of the State.

It is therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of this writ be published in the Oxford Democrat a Newspaper printed at said Paris three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that the said Sweat may then and there appear if he see fit and defend in said action.

Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

A true copy Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk.

To the Hon. Justice of Western District Court to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1839.

THE petition of Henry F. Durgin of Mexico in said County humbly shows, that he is interested and holds in common and undivided one seventh part with persons to your petition unknown of a certain one hundred acre lot of land situated in Rumford in the County of Oxford aforesaid, numbered forty five in the second division of lots in said Rumford being the same land Samuel Stevens conveyed to Haines Stevens and six others.—And that he is desirous of holding his property and interest in said lot of land in severalty, wherefore he prays the Court to order and cause partition to be made of the said estate and that his proportion thereof may be by him holden severally, according to the law in such cases made and provided, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

HENRY F. DURGIN

By P. C VIRGIN his Att'y.

OXFORD, ss. Western District Court June Term A. D. 1839.

ON the foregoing petition ordered, That the petitioner cause an attested copy of said petiton and of this order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a Newspaper printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE Clerk

A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon

Attest—J. G COLE Clerk.

Commissioners' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the Probate Court within and for the County of Oxford on the 25th of June 1839, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

WILLIAM H. MUZZY,

late of Oxford in the County of Oxford deceased; will meet at the Office of J. S. Keith in Oxford in said County on the last day of August, September, and October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon to receive and examine said claims.

J. S. KEITH, } Com'rs.
CHARLES DURELL, }

Oxford July 10, 1839.

ISAAC RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD, ME.

ELBRIDGE GERRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WATERFORD, ME.

ATTENTION THE WHOLE.

MILITARY COMPANIES in want of Drums or other Instruments can be supplied by the subscriber at his Store.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Sept. 16, 1839. 3w5

MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

☞ The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goeklicke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

[*Translated from the German.*]

LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE,

OF GERMANY,

THE GREATEST OF HUMAN BENEFACTORS.

Citizens of North and South America,

To LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D., of Germany, Europe, belongs the imperishable honor of adding a NEW and PRECIOUS DOCTRINE to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by many of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine, of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz: ***Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body: it often secretly lurking into the system for years before there is the least complaint of Lungs—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.*** An invaluable precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their 'chaye houses' even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks, teaching them that THE GREAT SECRET IN THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH IS TO PLUCK OUT THE DISEASE WHILE IN THE BLADE, AND NOT WAIT TILL THE FULL GROWN EAR.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to your undivided gratitude, and the gratitude of a world, for the invention of his MATCHLESS SANATIVE, whose healing fame may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy ☞CONSUMPTION, both in the first and last stages,—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the *vacuum* in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the *CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS*, a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence,—a medicine, whose wondrous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

is medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained *equally* from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possess a THREEFOLD power,—a medicine which, though designed as a remedy for consumptions solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be valued by *Physicians*, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INSATIABLE GRAVE.

Of most medicines before the public, the patient is directed to "take five or six bottles, and if these do not cure, persevere in the use of ten, or even fifteen;" but not so with the Matchless Sanative.

It is here worthy of remark, that in almost every instance, where cures have been wrought for this remedy, *less* than a phial has removed the disease—and, in no case, whether resulting fatally or successfully, has a patient used two whole phials.

The Sanative is above all estimate as a general preventative of *CONTAGIOUS DISEASE*,—and by many it is said to be a never failing antidote, though the inventor does not clothe it with such infallibility.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold,—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an *occasional use* of the Sanative would check in the bud.

Hundreds of certificates from responsible persons who have used the Sanitive might be published showing the wonderful cures it has accomplished, but the public will probably prefer to make actual trial of its worth, rather than rely upon what may be said of it by its friends or foes.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRICE—Two dollars and fifty cents per half ounce.

For sale by the subscriber, who is the only Agent in this vicinity. H. HUBBARD.

Paris, May 28, 1839. 41

DR. WM. MOUNTAIN'S

CELEBRATED

RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLAISTER.

THESE Plaisters have been used throughout the greatest part of Europe, and have been found to be far more efficacious than any other Plaister for the following complaints, viz:—Pain in the Side, Lame Back, Weak Stomach, Weak Joints, Difficulty of Breathing, or any unpleasant feeling in the Chest, &c. &c.

These Plaisters come to hand neatly spread, and only need to be applied to the part affected.

Just received and for sale, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, 5[illegible] 3weow50

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public vendue on Monday the second day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M. so much of the real estate of Arthur Mitchell, late of Mexico in said County deceased as will produce the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased, being lot No. 14 in Range 7, in Mexico, excepting what was set off to the widow as dower—and if necessary also the reversion of the dower. Sale to be on the premises, and terms then to be made known. SAMUEL MORRILL, Adm'r.

Dixfield July 30, 1839. w51

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that I the Subscriber, hold a Mortgage deed, executed to George W. Cummings, April 3d 1837, by Stephen Buck of Hamlin's Gore, of a certain tract or parcel of land situated in Hamlin's Gore, County of Oxford and State of Maine viz: a peice taken off the Northwest corner of lot No. nine in said Gore, bounded as follows, beginning at the Northeast corner of the town of Greenwood, thence runing Southardly one half the width of said lot No. nine, thence Eastwardly a paralell line with said lot to a Stake and Stones, put up by the Said Buck, Joseph Cummings and George W. Cummings, thence Northardly to Bethel line, supposed to be Sixty acres be the same more or less, it being the same land the said Buck bought of the said George W. Cummings.

The said premises were conveyed in Mortgage to secure to said Cummings the payment of said Buck's note of eighty dollars, and interest, in two payments, the first of forty dollars, payable in September then next the other in one year from September then next, with interest and Recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford Book 51 Page 33, and afterwards on the eighth day of January A. D. 1838 sold and assigned by the said George W. Cummings to the subscriber, Timothy Walker of Rumford in said County, and Recorded with said Oxford Records, March 6th, A. D. 1838, Book 55 Pages 15 & 16 and said Walker claims to have possession of said Mortgaged premises for the breach of the conditions of said Mortgage, and to foreclose the same.

TIMOTHY WALKER.

Rumford, August 15th 1839. *3w1

Bethel Academy.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy are hereby notified to meet at the Academy Building in Bethel, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of August 1839, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing all officers, required by their by-laws, and for the transaction of all other business which may be thought necessary.

Bethel August 1, 1839. WM. FRYE, Sec'y. 8w51

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

PAIN cannot exist but from *Corrupt Particles* being seated in the identical part where the pain is experienced. These corrupt particles when in great volume (quantity) are the *Positive cause of death.*

It is a solemn truth that corruption terminates the existence of all created beings; the importance of its speedy removal from the body, when by any causes it has accumulated, is therefore self evident; not only *Health*, but existence, being absolutely endangered by its existence.

Let us then acknowledge that the only sure means of preventing and curing disease, is the speedy removal of *Corrupt Humors* from the body. *Disease* being only another name for *Corruption*, and *Corruption* or *Corrupt Humors* being identified in all cases as *Impurity of Blood.*

Purgative Medicine, when resorted to in season, that is while there is there is sufficient vitality remaining in the system, will certainly remove corruption; thus the blood is purified; thus chronic diseases and premature death are prevented; thus those whose lives are of the utmost consequence to their country and families, are often saved.

The importance of this discovery of curing diseases after ages will do justice: Dr. Benjamin Brandreth will not then be styled an 'ignorant pretender.' But that will neither please nor offend him; in the rectitude of his own acts, in the quiet of his own conscience, is his reward. And he gives this his *solemn pledge* that his medicine shall be always equal to what it ever has been; and that no expense shall be spared in its manufacture—and the making of it he attends to personally.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are universally used in every section of this wide extended country where they are made known. Upwards of fourteen thousand cases of cure have been certified as having been effected solely from their use since the introduction of them into the United States establishing the fact beyond all doubt that the Brandreth Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the bowels with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the *theory*, the *utility* of the *practice is now beyond all doubt.*

Dr. B. allows that the curative effect depends on the *Purgative Qualities* of the *Brandreth Pills*; experience and a continuation of experiment for upwards of forty years have made them the most judiciously balanced purge known. Therefore, however long it may be necessary to persevere with them for the removal of any disease, no other than good can possibly result from their use—they are perfectly innocent.

The healthy as well as those suffering from disease should use them—the former to keep their blood pure and vigorous, and the latter to remove all noxious accumulations without weakening the system. The only cure that is required is to procure the genuine Brandreth Pills, and you cannot fail to procure the genuine if you take the following advice:

How to be secure from Counterfeits.

Never purchase Brandreth's Pills without being positively sure that the person selling has an *Engraved* certificate of Agency, and ☞ observe it has been renewed; no Certificate being any guarantee after twelve months from date that Pills sold by the holder are genuine.

All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, and George Hodgkinson on the edge, are counterfeits, are to *decieve the Public*, and evade the law at the same time.

These, and indeed, *all* counterfeit Pills, if used according to the directions which accompany my Pills, are calculated to DESTROY LIFE. They are made by men having no standing or respectability, without habitation or name—perfectly careless of consequences, provided money is obtained.

[Extract from Dr. B's Address to citizens of the U. S.]

And be careful to remember that I have never authorized pedlars in the United State to sell my Pills. These contemptible *persons* universally sell counterfeits, and that all Tradesmen who are made agents, have each of them a COPPER-PLATE certificate of agency, signed in writing with a pen by me; and which certificate requires renewal every twelve months, it being no guarantee for more than one year from date—observe the date is not WRITTEN, it is ENGRAVED.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, New York.

Dr. B. Brandreth, has at very great expense, established the following offices for the exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, which he begs to be understood shall be always equal to what they have been, and that no expense shall be spared in their manufacture. This he guarantees on his honor.

New York, (Principal)—241 Broadway.
Philadelphia—8 North Eighth Street.
Baltimore—80 South Charles Street.
Boston—19 Hanover Street.
Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson Streets.
Pittsburg, Pa.—154 Wood Street.
Cincinnati—119 Main Street.
Louisville, Ky.—99 Fourth Street
St. Louis, Mo—56 1-2 Market Street.
New Orleans—3 Old Levee.
Charleston, S. C.—70 Meeting Street.
Montreal—63 Notre Dame.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office

19 HANOVER STREET 19

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS,

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,

Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. *Buy of them and avoid deception.*

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—Otis C. Sawtter.
" Asa Graham.
Dixfield—I. N. & C. Stanley,
Jay—Joel Paine.
Bethel—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Brinton & Morrison.
" J. Coolidge.
N. " Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Welcome Kinsley.
Hartford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Welcome Kinsley.
Albany—Lovejoy & French.
Turner—Phile Clark.
Norway—Jotham Goodnow.
Lovell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
S " R. H. Gerry.
Sweden—Benjamin Nevens.
Fryeburg—H. C. Buswell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Joseph Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Deshon.
Oxford—Charles Durell.

B. BRANDRITH, M. D.
241 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.
epo]32

Mortgagee's Notice.

BE it known to whom it may concern, that I claim by deed of Mortgage executed to me by Tatman Tripp, dated the seventeenth day of October, A. D 1831, and recorded with Oxford County Deeds, Liber 36, Folio 502, a certain tract of land situate in Newry, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, east of Bear river, it being lot numbered two in the second range of lots, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake and stones on the easterly side line of said lot and running South sixty-seven degrees west twelve rods to a stake and stones—thence South twenty degrees east, sixty-six rods to the range line, thence North sixty seven degrees east on the range line about fifteen rods to the southerly corner of said lot—thence North twenty-three degrees west to the place of beginning, containing five acres and thirty-seven rods, more or less. I further give notice that the conditions of the aforesaid Mortgage have been broken, the said Talman Tripp not having paid the note mentioned in said condition. I therefore claim to have possession of said Mortgaged premises, for breach of the condition of said Mortgage, and to foreclose the same. ABEL G PECK

3 By ELIHU B. WASHBURN, his Att'y.

Quitclaim Deeds.

A new supply just received and for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE by

Aug. 5, 1839. W. E. GOODNOW. 3weow52

—ALSO—

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of Aug. A. D. 1839.

UPON the Petition of Darius Holt, Jr. of Norway in said County, representing that Archelaus Fuller late of said Norway, deceased, did, in his lifetime, viz: on the twenty-ninth day of July, A. D. 1835, enter into contract under his hand and seal binding himself, heirs, &c. to give to David Foster his heirs, &c. a good and sufficient deed of ten acres of land lying in the town of Waterford in said County, being part of Lot No. 12 in the 9th Range in the town of Waterford and bounded as follows, beginning at the Southeasterly corner of said Lot, thence Northerly on the Lot line and on the town line between Norway and Waterford forty rods, thence westerly parallel with the South line of said Lot forty rods, thence Southerly parallel with said Town line forty rods to the South line of said Lot, thence Easterly forty rods to the bound first named—and that said Foster afterwards, to wit: on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1839, did, under his hand and seal, assign and transfer said contract to your Petitioner, and which said contract was under the condition that said Foster should pay to said Fuller the sum of forty dollars in labour in four equal payments and interest, the first, in one year from April, 1835, and so on until all should be paid—And further representing that the whole of said sum has been duly paid to said Fuller and his Administrator, and that said Fuller has been prevented from executing a deed as aforesaid of said premises by reason of death, and further praying that Simeon Noble Administrator of said Fuller, deceased, be licensed and empowered to execute a deed of said premises to the Petitioner.

Ordered, That the Petitioner give notice to the said Administrator and all others interested in said Estate by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County, prior to the fifteenth day of October next, that they may then appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County, and shew cause if any they have why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

Copy, Attest—LEVI STOWELL, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of August, A. D. 1839.

UPON the Petition of Ebenezer Crowell of Norway in said County, representing that the Archelaus Fuller late of Norway in said county, deceased, did in his life time, viz: on the thirty-first day of August, A. D. 1836, enter into contract under his hand and seal binding himself, his heirs and assigns to deed to said Crowell his heirs and assigns, at any time and place when demanded, a certain piece of land situated in said town of Norway containing about ten acres, it being the same land conveyed by Hezekiah McIntire Jr. to said Fuller by Deed dated August 25, 1836, and upon the condition that said Crowell his heirs or assigns should pay to said Fuller his heirs or assigns the sum of one hundred dollars—and alledging that he has paid the whole of said sum to said Fuller and that said Fuller has been prevented from executing said deed by reason of death, and further praying that Simeon Noble of said Norway, Administrator on the Estate of said Fuller, be licensed and empowered to execute a deed of said premises to the petitioner,

Ordered, That said Petitioner give notice to said Administrator and all other persons interested in said Estate by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County, prior to the fifteenth day of October next, that they may then appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in and for said County and shew cause if any they have why the prayer of said Petition should not by granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

Copy, Attest—LEVI STOWELL, Register.

Mortgage Notice.

THE undersigned are assignees of a Mortgage made to John B. Cross, October 17, 1835, by James A. Gregg of Hopkinton in New-Hampshire, of one undivided thirteenth part of township Letter A number Two, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, as particularly described in his deed, recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 46, Pages 391, 392. Said Mortgage was made to secure the payment of three promisory notes signed by said Gregg of fourteen hundred twenty seven dollars 50|100 each, payable in one, two, and three years respectively with from the date assigned interest annually; all which remain unpaid. Wherefore the said Assignees claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same for breach of the condition of said Mortgage SAMUEL H. BABCOCK,
JOHN B. GLOVER.

By their Attornies, WILLIS & FESSENDEN.

Portland, August 23, 1839. 3w3

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Oliver Hubbard late of Paris in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-seventh day of August last are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that we will attend to the reception and examination of such claims as may be presented at J. G. Cole's Office in said Paris on the last Saturday in December and the third Saturday in February next at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH G. COLE.
SIMEON CUMMINGS.

Paris, S pt. 2, 1839. 3w3

Notice to Foreclose Mortgage.

BE it known to whom it may concern, and public notice is hereby given, that I, the subscriber do claim by deed of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of April A. D. 1838 and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Oxford, at Paris, Book 54 Page 226 a certain lot of land situated in Turner in said County of Oxford, and bounded as follows, to wit, on the South by land of John Blake, on the West by County road located from Turner Village to Bradford's Mills, on the North by land of Thomas Merrill Esquire, on the East by land of Henry Jones, and being a portion of the land conveyed to me by Charles Andrews and Adison Prentiss by their deed of Mortgage as aforesaid.—And I do further give notice, that the conditions of said Mortgage have been broken, the said Andrews and Prentiss not having paid either of the three notes in said conditions mentioned, by reason whereof I claim to foreclose the aforsaid Mortgage. And this public notice is given for the purpose of foreclosing the same agreeably to the provisions of the statute in that case made and provided.

R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, August 10, 1839. 3w32

Notice to Foreclose a Mortgage.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, for a breach of a condition thereof hereby claims to foreclose a Mortgage which he holds made and executed by Moses Cutting to one Simon W. Gregg, which Deed of Mortgage bears date the 24th day of March, 1836, and which Deed is Recorded in the Oxford Record of Deeds Book 47th, page 37th, which Mortgage was assigned by said Gregg to the subscriber the 11th day of February, 1839, and which assignment is recorded in the Oxford Record of Deeds Book 57, page 9. Reference to be had to said deed for the description of the estate therein conveyed. TIMOTHY WALKER.

July 24th, 1839. 51

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been duly appointed to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of EBENEZER WALKER, late of Brownfield in the County of Oxford, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-eighth day of May last are allowed them to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall be in session for that purpose on the fourth Saturdays of September, October, and November, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling house of Daniel Bean in said Brownfield.

THOMAS COLE,
DANIEL GOODWIN, } Com'rs.

Brownfield, June 6th, 1839. 3w2

NOTICE.

I hereby certify that I have given to my son Clement S. Heath his time and shall not hereafter receive any of his earnings or pay any debts of his contracting

TILTON HEATH,

Witness, ROSER A. CHAPMAN,
ELBRIDGE CHAPMAN.

Bethel July 22d 1839. *3w4

Mortgage Notice.

THE undersigned are the assignees of Mortgage made to John B. Cross, October 17, 1835, by Stephen B Sargent, of Hopkinton in New Hampshire, of one undivided thirtieth part of township Letter A. numbered Two in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, as particularly described in his deed of that date recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 46, Page 390, 391. Said Mortgage was made to secure the payment of three promisory notes signed by said Sargent of fourteen hundred twenty-seven dollars 50|100 each, payable in one, two, and three years respectively from the date aforesaid, with interest annually; all which remains unpaid. Wherefore the undersigned claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises to foreclose the same for breach of the condition of said Mortgage.

SAMUEL H. BABCOCK.
JOHN B GLOVER

By their Attornies, WILLIS & FESSENDEN.

Portland, August 23, 1839. 3w3

ANDREW THOMPSON,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity that he has taken a Shop near Messrs Crocker & Shaw's Store, on Paris-Hill, where all business in his line will be promptly and faithfully attended to He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage Cutting done at short notice.

Paris, August, 15 1839. tf

Wanted Immediately.

BY the subscriber two or three Girls as apprentices to the Tailoring Business to whom good encouragement will be given

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.

Norway Village, July 17th, 1839.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that John Knight conveyed by deed of Mortgage dated July 15th A D 1837 to the undersigned, by the name of Edmund Pray, a certain tract or Lot of land situated in the town of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford containing forty one acres more or less.

For a particular description of the premises reference may be had to the District Registry at said Fryeburg Book 18, page 421.

The condition of said deed having been broken, by reason thereof the undersigned claims to foreclose said Mortgage as provided by the laws of the State.

EDMUND W. PRAY.

Sweden July 25, 1839. 3w59

ATTENTION THE WHOLE.

MILITARY COMPANIES in want of Brass or other Instruments can be supplied by the subscriber at his Store. W. E. GOODNOW

Sept. 10, 1839. 3w5

NOTICE.

THIS certifies that I have given my son John Abbot his time, that he may transact business for himself, and that I shall neither claim any of his earnings nor pay any of his debts after this date.

AARON ABBOT.

Bethel, August 15, 1839 *3w1

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE public are respectfully informed that a school will be opened on Paris-Hill, on Tuesday, the 10th of Sept next, for the instruction of Young Masters and Misses in the common and HIGHER BRANCHES of ENGLISH EDUCATION, under the instruction of J W BOBBS Particular attention will be given to those who are preparing for teaching, and *such* are earnestly solicited to avail themselves of this opportunity for perfecting themselves in those branches required by law to be taught in common Schools. Subscriptions will be received by Thomas Crocker, Esq. and at Norris' Hotel.

Terms, $3,00 per quarter

Norway, Aug 24th 1839. tf 2

☞NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber by Note or account which have been of one year's standing or more, are respectfully requested to call and adjust the same by the first of Nov., as by so doing they will confer a great favor.

EBENEZER DRAKE.

Paris, Aug. 30, 1839. 3

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners, resident and non resident proprietors of the following described lands in Andover, within the county of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are assessed in the lists committed to me for collection for the year 1838 in the sums following, viz:

Phineas Wood's farm near Jacob Fatringtons, and No 2, 2d Divs. 100 acres,	$0,88
Henry Jones & als 26 Lots on the Kimball mile, supposed to be lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, in the 1st Range & on Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, in the 2d Range,	12,13
Hezekiah Parsons Jr. for James F. Bragg's farm 1st Range, Lot 14,	4,67
Asa Pratt for Richard's farm on Kimball mile,	2,33
J. M. C. Abbott supposed to be Lot No 10, 2d Range 75 acres.	70
Also for Extra Tax.	
Phineas Wood, Lot No. 2, Range 2d, } do Abbott Land, }	56
Henry Jones and others 26 Lots on Kimball mile, supposed to be the same Lots as above described,	5,33
Hezekiah Parsons Jr Bragg Farm Lot 14, Range 1,	2,25
Asa Pratt, Kimball mile and Richard's farm,	1,13
John M. C. Abbott, supposed to be Lot 10, 2d Range,	53

Unless said assesments are paid to me the subscriber with all the intervening charges, on or before the eighteenth day of January next, at two o'clock P M, so much of said land as will be necessary to pay the same will then be sold at public Vandue, at the town Hall in said Andover.

3m5 SILVANUS POOR Jr., Collector of Andover.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction at the dwelling house of George W. Pierpont in Livermore in said County, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of October next at one o'clock in the afternoon all the real estate which Harry Wood late of Grafton in the County of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, deceased, owned at the time of his decease, within said County, (including the reversion of the widows dower therein) for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, &c as expressed in said license.

Said real estate offered for sale as aforesaid consists of the several parcels of real estate situated in said Livermore, which the said Harry Wood purchased of Charles Barrell by deed dated the twentieth day of August, A D 1835. Also about thirty acres of land adjoining said farm which the said Wood subsequently purchased of David Benjamin by deed. Also the dwelling house and land attached to the same, in which Nathaniel Benjamin now lives, and which the said Wood purchased of Samuel Benjamin by deed.

Terms,—Cash, or undoubted security payable in sixty days with interest, upon delivery of a good and sufficient deed or deeds of the premises sold

ISAAC STRICKLAND, Adm'r

Livermore, September 7th, 1839. 5

Bricks! Bricks!!

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he will be at his Brick Kiln, situated in the south part of Paris on the road leading from the Cape to Joshua Merrills in Oxford, for two months commencing the 26th inst. from half past twelve till three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of attending to all orders in his line of business. OTIS SWIFT.

Paris, Sept. 9, 1839. *2m4

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand given the subscriber by Joshua Graham, dated Rumford, Sept 4th, 1839, for the sum of twenty-four dollars on demand, as said note has been paid me by said Graham. The above note is as I understand in the possession of Samuel B. Bodwell, he having obtained said note by false and deceptive representations. I therefore forbid all persons purchasing said note of said Bodwell, as said note has been paid me as above stated. ANN DUDLEY.

Rumford, July 12, 1839. *3w4

MISS A. M. LANE,

TAILORESS,

HAVING taken a room at Mr J. Colburn's house on Paris-Hill, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Paris, Sept 10, 1839. 3w4

Notice of Freedom.

I hereby certify that I have this day given my son Oliver L Pratt, a minor, his time, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

CALVIN PRATT.

Paris, Sept 10, 1839. 3w4

NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the Post Office at South Paris will be open all business days from 7 till 12 o clock A. M., and from 1 till 8 o'clock P. M., until further arrangement

DAVID JORDAN, P. M.

By OTIS H PAINE, Ast. P. M.

South Paris, Sept 9, 1839. tf 4

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, cheap for cash, One Hundred sides of good New York SOLE LEATHER.

EBENEZER DRAKE.

Paris, Aug 30, 1839, 3w3

Notice.

THOSE whose Notes or Accounts have been due one year are informed that unless settled or some arrangement is made by the first day of Oct'r, they will be left for collection.

FRANCIS PEMIB.

Paris, August 6th, 1839. 3w53

NOTCE—All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting DAVID N LIBBY, an indented apprentice, on my account, he having left me without reasonable cause, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date

MOSES CHANDLER.

Bethel, Sept 19, 1839 *6

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford within & for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth, day of Sept. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

LORENZO S. RIMPUS Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will & Testament of William Hooper late of Hebron in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fifteenth day of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w6 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Rumford within & for the County of Oxford on the sixteenth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

ON the petition of PHEBE K. RUSSELL Administratrix of the estate of Ezra T. Russell late of Bethel in said county deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of six hundred & ninety five dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the 15th day of October next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w6 Copy Attest Levi Stowell, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

EBENEZER RAWSON,

late of Paris, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to E. G. RAWSON.

Paris Sept. 16, 1839. 3w6

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

late of Rumford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MARY RICHARDSON.

Rumford Sept. 16, 1839. 3w6*

Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of EDWARD FIFIELD late of Greenwood in said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-fifth day of June last, is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate; and that we will attend to the reception and examination of such claims as may be presented at the house of John Fifield in said Greenwood on the third Tuesday of October and the third Tuesday of November next at one o'clock P. M of each of said days.

FRANCIS BENNETT,
CYPRIAN COLE, } Com'rs.

Greenwood, Sept. 9th, 1839. 6

To John R Briggs, Esq one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, being Trustees of the Ministerial and School Funds, in the town of Woodstock, in said County of Oxford, request you to call a meeting of said Board of Trustees, to be holden at the School House near Samuel Nute's in said town, on Saturday, the 27th day of October next, at one of the clock P. M. to act on the following articles, viz:—1. To choose a President of said Board. 2. To choose a Clerk and Treasurer.—3. To adopt a system of By Laws.

Dated at Woodstock, this 11th day of September, 1839.

CORNELIUS PERKINS,
SETH CURTIS,
ALEX'R. DAY,

(L. S.)

OXFORD, ss—To Cornelius Perkins, one of the above named applicants.

You are hereby requested to notify a meeting of the Board of Trustees above named, to be holden at the time and place, and for the purposes expressed in the foregoing application, by causing an attested copy of said application and of this warrant, to be published in the Eastern Argus and the Oxford Democrat, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least fourteen days before the time of said meeting.

Witness my hand and seal, this eleventh day of September, 1839. JOHN R. BRIGGS,

Justice of the Peace.